The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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CAN BIG BIZ ANARCHS GAG HIGH OFFICIALS?

There are several extraordinary features connected with the Arkansas mob that should interest every citizen who puts his trust in government by law.

The Missouri & North Arkansas railroad is an interstate line. It comes under Judge Wilkerson's injunction, which was issued at the request of the attorney general to "stop lawlessness." Now, it is stated, several bridges were burned and this started the mob.

Why was it left to the attorney general when the first bridge was burned?

To enforce the court's injunction the attorney general has the power to stand deputy marshals shoulder to shoulder on both sides of that railroad from end to end. The regular army can also be called upon, as well as the aircraft service to fly over these bridges and with powerful searchlights at night make the destruction of property impossible.

Why were not these things done? Why was not the supremacy of law maintained? Or did information reach the department of justice that a few bridge burnings could be used to incite the populace and thereby aid the railroad's anti-unionism, a theory the attorney general is publicly committed to?

The attitude of the president of the United States is unbelievable. In a special message to congress, last August, he deplored "the federal impotence to deal with the shocking crime at Herrin, Ill.," and correctly condemned those "who believe mob warfare is admissable to cure any situation."

The president has failed to express any sentiment on the Arkansas mob, though mob workers have appealed to him to protect their lives.

In the Herrin case, it must be remembered, the federal government has no jurisdiction, as this is purely a state case. In the Arkansas case, the federal government is interested because of the Wilkerson injunction.

The same silence is maintained by anti-union employers' associations and by a large section of the daily press that outdid itself pleading for law and order, following the Herrin mob.

The Herrin mob was the result of the killing of three unarmed miners by a private army of strikebreakers, armed with high-power rifles and machine guns and who assumed control of public highways.

While every element in this case generated the mob spirit, no mob can be defended if we are to maintain faith in law and orderly processes rather than in primitive instinct. While labor opposes mobs it also opposes the mob spirit generated by big business to "railroad" workers to the penitentiary.

In the Arkansas case the usual mob frenzy was lacking. The mob acted coolly and with calculation. It is charged that the railroad placed a special train at the disposal of the mob, as well it might, for the mob's purpose was to smash a railroad strike, even though it smashed government to accomplish its purpose. One striker was hung, others flogged and bull-penned, and many strikers and sympathizers driven from their homes.

The governor of the great state of Arkansas remained mute while the powers of government were usurped by a mob that takes human life and distributed white ribbons to those strikers who were permitted to stay at their homes and not be forced to leave the country.

The president of the United States, who a few months ago denounced an Illinois mob that wreaked an unlawful revenge on imported gunmen, remains silent while an Arkansas mob compels public officials to resign and coerces citizens to sign pledges to withdraw from the strike as the price for permission to remain in their homes.

Nothing can be more serious than this upheaval of government. While the taking of human life is terrible, the installation of anarchy is doubly so.

When a mob dictates what public officials must resign and what citizens must leave their homes and who can stay at their homes—all without protest by state and federal officials—civilization can truly be said to be attacked.

This anarchy, together with the white-feather inaction of public officials, the timidity of greed-blinded newspapers, and the silence of anti-union organizations that bleat their "100 per cent Americanism," all combine to make the Arkansas mob a new feature of industrial warfare in the United States.

These forces that have so loudly harped on law enforcement now stand self-convicted as the cheapest of penny-weight demagogues. They would see government undermined in their hatred for wage workers who dare reject low wage offers of a corporation that defied the railroad labor board.

Let workers ever bear in mind that the enforcement of law must not be a matter of choice by the pawns of privilege who stand frightened before these union-smashing anarchs.

Law must be supreme! It must not be a toy for high officials, a subservient press, employers' associations, or other anti-union forces.

Let no organized worker make the mistake of losing faith in government by law, though demagogues have been exposed.

ARKANSAS MOBBERS UPSET GOVERNMENT

Washington, Feb. 3.—Every striker who swore allegiance to the mob leaders and to the Missouri & North Arkansas railroad was given a white ribbon to wear as a badge that insured his safety, President Gompers is informed in reports on the Arkansas mob situation.

President Gompers has been forwarded one of the "pledges" strikers at Heber, Arkansas, were forced or compelled by the mob to sign. This "pledge" is as follows:

"I hereby declare to renounce my strike benefits, but agree to leave Heber Springs and any country through which the Missouri & North Arkansas railroad passes. I further agree to remain out of the above territory."

Where strikers or sympathizers refused to sign the "pledge" they were driven out.

In his report to President Gompers, L. W. Lowry, A. F. of L. organizer and representative of the Federation at the legislative hearings on the mob situation at Little Rock, says:

"Evidence before legislative committee is positive that the mob was brought to Harrison on a special train provided by the Missouri & North Arkansas railroad, and the mob, or part of them, was carried on a special train to Heber Springs. Mayor Vincent of Heber Springs gave active assistance to the mob, in fact was one of them.

"Strikers and their friends were arrested by armed men without process of law and if they refused to sign an agreement to give up their union and become '100 per cent American and M. & O. railroad,' they were ordered to leave.

"Several strikers were told that 'they were a good citizen but it was such men as they that made others sick and so far as the residents of Heber Springs were concerned the strike was called off.'

"A Mr. Casey, 64 years of age, longtime resident, had a Farmers' union card in his window. Some members of the mob arrested him, beat up his wife, and took him before the citizen's committee, who immediately released him, instructing their 'guards' not to molest Farmer union men for fear that the farmers would resent it.

"White county grand jury just adjourned here after 60 indictments for felonies only three were against strikers for alleged bridge burnings.

"Citizens' state fund remains chairman of Harrison and Heber Springs. Citizens in Eureka Springs held mass meeting for mob and ordered all to leave who can not give a good reason for not signing to support to the last cent this Missouri & North Arkansas railroad."

WAR SHIPS DOOMED. IS OFFICER'S HINT

Washington, Feb. 3.—Recent bombing experiments by army aviators, conducted exclusively that aircraft bombs can put out of commission any vessel that has been designed or built up to that time, declares General Pershing in an unofficial Digest.

The army official does not enter into the realm of battleships, but he makes it clear that no war ship has yet been built which can withstand aerial bombing. While due acknowledgment is made of the peace-time conditions under which the bombing tests were held, and that no war ships presented no defense, General Pershing says:

"The bombing experiments of a year ago pointed out that one of the major functions of the air force which will form part of the army of the United States, it was demonstrated conclusively that aircraft bombs can be dropped with surprising accuracy, and that they could put out of commission and actually sink any naval vessel which had been designed up to that time.

"To cope with these new conditions the army official says that the government encourage this new means of development, and recommends that commercial aircraftship be developed to the highest point. The statement declares that 30,000 pound battleship fleets will eventually be replaced by air fleets.

STATE FUND DEFEATED.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The house of representatives defeated the Fitzgerald compensation bill for the District of Columbia and passed the Dill bill which left workers' servants and farmers from the benefits and returned compensation insurance over to the private liability insurance companies operated for profit. Adolph Strauss, A. F. of L. lobbyist, said the Underhill bill are "lame ducks," while Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, Fitzgerald bill are members of the next congress.

"The Underhill bill," declares Representative Fitzgerald, "is a bill to create unearned profits for insurance companies."

BUSINESS ON THE JOB.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—The Dominion government has appointed a royal commission of an alleged combination of shipping interests to control the Canadian grain rates and terms" under which grain has been carried on the Great Lakes. The government announced that conditions such as the one alleged are contrary to the public interest and "are a special burden upon the agricultural life of the western provinces."

FOOD AT COST PLUS.

New York, Feb. 2.—The Childs company chain of restaurants cleaned up $1,534,444 net profits during the fiscal year, according to the company's annual report. After paying dividends on the preferred stock there is a surplus of $30.29 a share on the common stock.

HUGE PROFITS IN BANKING

New York, Feb. 3.—A profit of 133 per cent on its capital stock last year is announced by the Kings county trust company of Brooklyn, never increasing its capital from $500,000 and its surplus from $250,000 since it began business 84 years ago. During that time it has paid out $3,370,000 to its stockholders.

BLAME U. S. HIGH COURT.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The United States supreme court will probably be interested in the announcement by Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the United States children's bureau, that more than 1,000,000 children between 10 and 15 years of age are "practically employed" in this country, according to the 1920 census.

COAL MINERS WIN NOTABLE VICTORY

New York, Feb. 3.—Bituminous coal miners have won a notable victory in their dispute with employers.

The agreement practically re-establishes the central competitive district (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and western Pennsylvania). The only exception is western Pennsylvania, which has since accepted the provisions of the settlement, though not being an original party to the new agreement. The new agreement will serve as the basis for adjustments in other fields, as did the old central competitive agreement.

Prior to last spring's nation-wide coal strike, the miners insisted that the central competitive district coal owners meet with them, as provided in the then existing agreement. The coal owners refused, alleging that they feared prosecution under the anti-trust law. This position was indorsed by every professional "100 per center," and with large stocks of coal on hand the plan to smash the Miners' union developed rapidly.

After a five-months' struggle the coal owners realized the futility of their efforts and the approach of winter cooled the anti-union ardor of the "100 per centers." This resulted in a new agreement with the Missouri & North Arkansas railroad, and the mob, or part of them, was carried on a special train to Heber Springs. Mayor Vincent of Heber Springs gave active assistance to the mob, in fact was one of them.

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BANKERS' RAKE OFF NEVER OVERLOOKED

Philadelphia, Feb. 3.—In a speech in this city United States Senator Couzens of Michigan said he had an "open mind" on the question, but at this time it appeared to him that government ownership of railroads furnished the only solution.

The senator said this did not mean government operation, and that "we might be able to get along without undue interference of politicians."

"I would like to point out, however, that there are many worse interferences than the interferences of politicians," said Senator Couzens. "There is the interference of the bankers, who must get their 'rake off' regardless of public service or the treatment of the men who operate the railroads.

"Let me say to you that the government can waste considerable money through inefficiency and politics, and yet produce service to the public in many activities at a less cost than could really can be done by private industries that are not in the limelight, and that have so many ways of covering up their cost through high salaries, extra compensation to directors, the purchasing of supplies from industries in which directors are interested, and from the 'rake off' paid to the bankers who finance them.

"President Harding says it was government operation that brought us to the very order of things we are now in rebel, and we are still liquidating the cost of that supreme folly, but I note the absence of proof to sustain that of conclusion.

"It is not my intention to comment on the government's handling of the railroads during and after the war, but simply to say that it would make interesting reading to show a comparison of what the railroads did during the war and what private industry did to the government."

BUILDING WORKERS TO FIGHT WAGE CUT DRIVE

London, England, Feb. 3.—Building industry employers have opened their fight for wage reductions and a longer work day.

They demand a wage cut of 28 per cent, amounting to from 2 to 4 pence per hour, and an increase in the working week from 44 hours to 47 hours for eight months, 44 for two months and 41½ for the other two.

The matter is being considered by wages and conditions committee of the building industry, composed of representatives of both workers and employers.

The workers' representatives unanimously rejected the employers' demands, and a deadlock followed.

The secretary of the building workers' federation draws his fire from employers' proposed cut would mean that building industry workers would receive less than agricultural workers.

LABOR PRESS NECESSARY.

London, England, Feb. 3.—The imperative necessity for a strong and well supported labor press in labor's offensive and defensive struggle against organized anti-union employers is stressed by a writer in the Typographical Circular, the official organ of the allied printers.

"Unfederated attacks against the workman's standard of living, and destructive of the whole status of his social existence," it is stated, "have been planned in secret and actively carried on in the public press, and are being pursued to an extravagant degree by the employers."

The writer declares that a well-supported labor press in Great Britain during the last two years would have enabled the workers to largely counteract the influence of the employers' subsidized press and prevent many wage reductions.

LEE TO QUIT UNION.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 3.—Announcement is made that William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, has accepted the presidency of the Steelcraft manufacturing company, a $15,000,000 corporation of Cincinnati, and will resign as head of the trainmen.

The company will manufacture automatic train control devices which will "mechanically stop a train, it is stated, when anything goes wrong."

HOW STOCK PRICES GAIN.

New York, Feb. 3.—Standard oil stock valued at $600 when the supreme court dissolved that trust in 1911, is now quoted around $2,900. Many of these stocks are not quoted on any exchange, but are sold privately or over the counter. It is therefore difficult to state the exact market value of the entire list of 33 companies affiliated to Standard oil.

ENFORCED IDLENESS CIVILIZATION'S BLOT

Manchester, England, Feb. 3.—On January 1 there were 1,485,800 persons on the live registers of the employment exchanges in Great Britain. The appalling number of workers involuntarily unemployed in Great Britain during the last year is with some it has regarded with the same feeling of horror that people now read of the abominations connected with the early growth of the factory system, declares the Manchester Guardian, one of Britain's most influential newspapers.

"Future generations will find it hard to believe that society should have allowed about one in twenty of the whole population to be driven by poverty and lack of work to live on public charity.

"Unemployment is one of the greatest blots on our civilization, and certainly the gravest defect in the machinery of society.

"It is not possible to say that we can not afford to find a remedy for unemployment, for unemployment is itself by far the greatest cause of waste and diminished national wealth. The spending of money to clothe the boots while the bootmakers are out of work is clearly a fault of organization and not of industry.

"It is hardly conceivable that any system which provided steady work for every man and woman could not produce greater wealth than the system of today, which for long periods of time starves at half power."

"It is almost strictly true to say that at present we do nothing to prevent unemployment. The insurance acts are wholly palliative; they have lessened the hardships of unemployment, but they do not make its recurrence less likely."

Prime Minister Bonar Law recently declared that employers can not reconcile themselves to the principle that every man who is able and willing to produce useful things should have the opportunity to produce them.

The Guardian suggests that the spirit manifested in this indictate an employers' viewpoint which renders their administration of industry little short of a capital crime, and expresses the opinion that inasmuch as domestic unemployment is largely affected by the policy of the international action to mitigate the recognized evil may be necessary.

RAILROADS ARE BLAMED.

New York, Feb. 3.—The present coal difficulty is because coal carrying railroads have not made peace with their striking shopmen, said Dr. Royal H. Copeland, United States senator-elect and health commissioner of New York, in a speech before bankers in this city.

"Before I said a word about this matter I left out my friends, the bankers. They went to the outlying coal regions and they came back and said that the present coal shortage was due to the cars standing on the tracks, broken down and idle.

"Then I wrote to the president of the United States and the answer came back that the president had known for a long time that the cause of the present coal shortage was that the carriers had not kept their obligations. Then I wrote to the interstate commerce commission.

"The good to be a United States senator-elect at the same time you are health commissioner; you get a little information from both sides of your mouth. They sent a man 40 my office who told me that the coal shortage was due to the fact that the locomotives had broken down on the coal-carrying railroads and that the coal was not being carried."

URGE STATE CONTROL.

Olympia, Wash., Feb. 3.—Organized labor has aroused the private casualty companies of Washington to the demand for state-controlled workmen's compensation.

The men who would capitalize the misery of wage workers are having a hard fight to develop public interest in their cause.

DRUG TRAFFIC OPPOSED.

Montreal, Can., Feb. 3.—The Montreal trades and labor council urges the creation of a royal commission to investigate the drug traffic, according to an appointed a special committee to collect facts and submit a report to the commission.

EYESTRAIN IN P. O.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Inefficient light in many post-office workrooms endangers the health and lowers the efficiency of these workers, according to an announcement by the post office department.

11 YEARS OIL PROFITS TOTAL $250,000,000

Washington, Feb. 3.—Robert W. Stewart of Chicago, an official of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, told the senate oil investigating committee this group, since 1912, have cleaned up $250,000,000 in profits, divided $89,560,000 in cash dividends and reserved $143,250,000 for other forms of divies.

One of these forms is the stock dividend.

When the federal supreme court, in the "public interest," dissolved the Standard oil company, the six constituent parts, of which the Standard oil company of Indiana was one, the market price of its stock at that time was $2,521.74. Today the market price of one share is $37,200, a net increase of $34,678.25.

Mr. Stewart told the senate committee that he did not regard the profits of his company as unreasonable.

The dissenting opinion of the supreme court in the stock dividend case well said:

"If stock dividends representing profits are held exempt from taxation by the federal government, the owners of the most successful businesses in America will be able to escape taxation on a large part of what is actually their income.

"So far as their profits are represented by stock received as dividends they will pay these taxes not upon their profits but upon the income of their income.

"That such result was intended by the people of the United States when adopting the sixteenth amendment is inconceivable. Our sole duty is to ascertain their interest as therein expressed."

STOCK DIVIDEND ISSUE IS TAX DODGING SCHEME

Washington, Feb. 3.—Stock dividends make it possible for the corporations to be the only one who can evade the income tax law, said Senator Trammell of Florida.

"There are all sorts of reasons why stock dividends are issued, he said, but one reason stands out paramount—they are evading the payment of income taxes.

"While everybody else in this country is required to contribute to the support of the government on the basis of his income, the wealthiest corporations of the country are evading payment of their just proportion of the income taxes. Most of these tax dividends constitute bold, brazen cases of tax dodging.

"To me it is indefensible that we have a system of taxation which permits such evasion of law. If we are hedged about by constitutional provisions that there is an avenue of escape for the most prosperous concerns by declaring stock dividends, then we need a constitutional amendment so that such procedure may be rendered impossible and that there can not be an evasion of the income tax law or the intent of it, as written by the congress."

U. S. INSPECTED MEAT.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The department of agriculture will hereafter inspect the grade and quality of all meat used on passenger ships operated by the shipping board out of New York. The ships consume about 500,000 pounds a month.

In addition to the meat packers' and shipping board inspectors, the ships will have to receive the approval of the government agents as to the quality of provisions before the shipping board cooks can dish it up to transatlantic passengers.

The meat sold to the shipping board's ships is said to be of a higher grade than government inspection. The human beings on cargo ships are mostly limited to seamen.

PRIMARY LAW STANDS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 3.—The campaign for the abolition of the state-wide primary law failed today when it came to an abrupt end with the withdrawal of the republican petitions in the senate.

The bill provided for the repeal of the presidential preference features of the law, and will be the system when candidates for the United States senate and governor are selected.

SMALL TYPE CONDEMNED.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 3.—The movement of the national committee for the prevention of blindness by abolishing the use of small type in text-books and other printed matter has been indorsed by the executive council of the International Typographical union, it is claimed that much of the defective vision of the present day is either caused or increased by eye-strain.

PINCHOT CALLS HALT ON SPECIAL POLICE

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 3.—This state, the empire of coal and steel, is liable to become a country armies that are maintained by feudal barons.

Governor Pinchot announces that hereafter no such special policemen will be commissioned "except in the event of some great emergency" until their reputation and character have been fully and even personally investigated, and until they have been indorsed by two reputable Pennsylvania citizens, who have lived in the state at least three years.

"During the past two years Governor Sproul issued 3,500 special police commissions for coal and iron companies out of 4,000 applications received. These commissions were issued without any examination of the qualifications of the special policemen who are beyond the control of state officials.

"The natural result is that serious abuses have arisen," says Governor Pinchot. "For example, during the coal strike of last summer not only were gunmen and strikebreakers hurriedly turned backed as the public highways by private policemen employed by the companies, but the governor and the state police was himself halted by them when entering a town on official business.

"Life and property must be protected, and for that purpose the means lawfully provided by law must be used. But it is casually true that the police powers of the state must not be delegated carelessly to those who are known to be fit to exercise its functions.

"The special policemen above referred to have not only been appointed without any effort to determine their fitness, but once appointed they are wholly without supervision by state authorities.

"The appointment and action of special policemen have heretofore been subjected to gross abuses. It is time to apply in their selection something of the same care that is used in choosing others who are authorized to exercise the police powers of the state."

BANKS WANT STABLE AUTOMOBILE PRICES

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 3.—Billions of dollars worth of credit are necessary to enable the people of the United States to rush in debt for automobiles.

But the bankers are willing to furnish this credit provided they are permitted to dictate the sales policies of automobile companies so that they can inspect the dealers' stocks and not bring about a sudden price cut which will put all the dealers have closed out their old stocks at the old prices.

It is estimated that at least 20 per cent of the automobile sales are made on credit basis and that $4,000,000,000 bank credit is required to handle the automobile debt job.

MILLIONS TO SUGAR FIRMS.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The cry of "less government in business" proved a catchy phrase when sugar firms demand $18,342,000 from the government on the ground that the government restricted them against loss in the importation of sugar to break high prices during the war.

The house passed the bill despite fraud charges leveled at the proposal was a raid on the treasury.

The lobbyists did not claim the bill was a legal one, but they assumed a "moral" attitude and insisted that the payment was "morally" bound to hand over more than $3,000,000.

LAUDS 8-HOUR DAY.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The eight-hour day was indorsed by President Kingsley of the Standard Oil company of California, testifying before the senate committee investigating oil prices.

The witness took the position that organized labor has continuously urged that greater efficiency be employed in production more than equalizes any increased cost.

Justice Judge Gary still clings to the 12-hour shift in the steel industry, the oil official told senators that the eight-hour system is a decided improvement over the 12-hour plan.

APPRENTICE-HUNGRY.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 3.—It is understood that anti-union employers are active in support of the Carr bill to repeal it a misdemeanor for unions to "limit" the number of apprentices.

It is the practice of the New Jersey unions, in so far as they deal with the question, to permit sufficient apprentices to keep the trades supplied with an adequate number of workers at trade union wages and working conditions. The anti-union employers would overload their plants with young workers and use them to beat down wages and working standards.

STOCK DIVIDEND GRAB DEFENDED BY MELLON

Washington, Feb. 3.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon defends stock dividends in response to the Brookhart resolution directing him to transmit to the senate the names of corporations penalized in 1922 for violating the treasury provisions of the internal revenue act of 1921.

According to the federal trade commission, 1,100 corporations declared stock dividends in excess of $2,149,151,425 in 1922. It was stated in the senate press that the dividends were declared for the purpose of evading the provisions of the 1921 revenue act, which levies a surtax of 25 per cent on undistributed profits when the corporations permit these profits to accumulate for the purpose of preventing the imposition of the surtax upon their stockholders individually.

This comes the joker which the present sanctions are powerless across to enable tax dodgers to carry on their profession with impunity. It is stipulated that the corporations' surplus shall not be considered evidence of a purpose to escape the tax unless the commissioner of internal revenue certifies that in his opinion the accumulation is "unreasonable" for the business.

The commissioner of internal revenue is practically the personal property of the senate, for he makes it clear that no war ship has yet been devised which can withstand aerial bombing. While due acknowledgment is made of the peace-time conditions under which the bombing tests were held, and that no war ships presented no defense, General Pershing says:

"The bombing experiments of a year ago pointed out that one of the major functions of the air force which will form part of the army of the United States, it was demonstrated conclusively that aircraft bombs can be dropped with surprising accuracy, and that they could put out of commission and actually sink any naval vessel which had been designed up to that time."

MINE OWNERSHIP PLAN HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED

New York, Feb. 3.—The plan to nationalize the country's coal mines, recently presented to the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, should not be understood to have the approval of the organization, declared Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal, in an interview today.

"The report of the committee has not been acted upon by the national convention of the United Mine Workers of America for consideration," said Searles, who declared "the report may, perhaps, represent the views of the Greenwich village coal miners."

The statement is intended to remind the public that the United Mine Workers of America can not be committed to any plan of nationalization until their convention acts.

BRITISH STRIKES.

London, England, Feb. 3.—The first strike in the wool textile industry since the beginning of the war has begun by employes of Mitchell Brothers out. The union undertook to apply the "levy" system without taking a ballot of the members.

Seven hundred furniture workers are on strike against Harris Lebs, furniture manufacturers, who refused to submit termination to substitute piecework for time work in violation of the existing agreement.

Wax and candle workers employed by J. C. Field are on strike against a wage reduction of four shillings a week for men and two shillings for women and girls. The company endeavored to impose the reduction without consulting the trade unions involved.

APPRENTICE SCHOOL.

New York, Feb. 3.—The New York printers' trade apprentice school began in successful operation for five years. The school is supported by annual contributions of $75,000 from the New York Typographical union and the employing printers. Graduates of the printing trade are required to attend the school at least one-half day each week.

CURBING PROFITEERS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3.—The public services controlled by the Pennsylvania railroad to discontinue coal shipments to M. A. Carpenter & Co., charged with profiteering. It is alleged Carroll sold coal in ton lots at $22 and in hundred ton lots at $20.34 a ton. There was much foreign matter sold as part of the coal.

WHEAT BOARD URGED.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 3.—The Winnipeg government announced today it will present to the Manitoba legislature providing for the cooperation of Manitoba with Saskatchewan and Alberta in the formation of a wheat board to control the marketing of the crop in three provinces. The measure is demanded by wheat growers.

SOME SYSTEM.

Washington, Feb. 2.—At least $50,000,000 worth of waste paper is unnecessarily destroyed annually in the United States, according to statistics made public by the American paper and pulp association. "Every six tons of waste paper used in making new paper are estimated to represent the equivalent of wood pulp secured from one acre of wood pulp forest," declares the report.